

# THE WEEKLY GRAPHIC.

T. E. SUBLETTE, Proprietor.  
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.  
FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

According to the police reports the railroad entering Chicago killed at least 700 people last year.

Work on the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie canal is practically finished, and the canal is almost ready for navigation.

The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business on the 11th was nearly \$120,000,000, of which nearly \$65,000,000 was gold.

On the 13th the sugar planters at New Orleans appointed a committee to visit Washington and protest against the repeal of the sugar bounty.

This country sent abroad in the twelve months ended June 30, 1894, \$161,777,730 in breadstuffs, against \$195,911,615 during the preceding year.

ASSASSIN PRINDEGAST received the news of Judge Bailey's adverse decision, on the 11th, with a troubled look upon his face, which belied his claims to insanity.

The cholera continues to spread with alarming rapidity throughout the city of St. Petersburg. On the 14th, 218 fresh cases and sixty-nine deaths were reported.

TWO AMERICAN ladies who endeavored to relieve those suffering from the plague in Canton were set upon by the native Chinese, on July 16, and badly maltreated.

One of the speakers in the Christian Endeavor parliament in Cleveland, O., on the 14th, was Miss Ben Ohiel, of Jerusalem, a direct descendant of the house of David.

SHERIFF BOWERS arrested twelve numbers on the 11th, on charges growing out of the recent strike at Cripple Creek, Col. Gov. Wallace instructed Gen. Brooks to release them.

The American line of steamships has reduced the steamer passage from London, Liverpool or Queenstown to any of the American ports of the company to thirty-six shillings, including outfit.

A MEMORANDUM report in favor of repealing the statute regarding the docking of members' salaries who do not attend sessions of congress was made by the house judiciary committee on the 11th.

The armor plate fraud investigation having resulted in nothing, the Carnegie company will endeavor to have the government return that \$140,000 fine assessed when defects in the plates were first reported.

The failures in the United States, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., for the week ended on the 13th, were 337, as against 474 for the corresponding week of last year. In Canada the failures were 48, against 25 last year.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the indicted president of the American Railway union, was called into Judge Grosscup's court in Chicago, on the 11th, and the private letters and papers taken from his office the previous night were, by order of the court, restored to him.

On the 12th Judge Barrett, of New York, granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Ernest W. Ryan, the former manager for R. G. Dun & Co., under sentence to term in Sing Sing prison for forgery, under which the prisoner may be released on bail.

SECRETARY HERBERT called Admiral Eriou, on the 12th, to libel the tank steamer And for the damage done to the cruiser Chicago in the collision near Antwerp on the 11th. Twelve thousand dollars is the estimated amount of damage suffered by the Chicago.

The last barrier between the assassin Prindegast, sentenced to hang on the 14th for the murder of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, and the gallows, was removed on the 12th, by Judge Grosscup, who refused an application for writ of habeas corpus and a plea for stay of execution.

The federal grand jury at Chicago, resumed its work of investigating strike cases on the 12th. The cases of the men who had been arrested at different times since the strikes began were taken up and the testimony of detectives and railroad employees who witnessed acts of violence was heard.

A MON OF non-English-speaking strikers at Ladd, Ill., attacked a passenger train that was guarded by regulars on the 10th. They were ordered to desist, but paid no attention to the warning, which caused the death of two and serious injury to several of the rioters.

AN anarchist plot to burn the new French iron-clad was discovered when flames burst from her hold while being launched at the navy yard at Toulon on the 12th. A workman, arrested for causing the fire, confessed himself an anarchist and disclosed the names of several accomplices in the attempt to destroy the vessel.

The Paris police are in possession of information that an anarchist who has manufactured bombs to be exploded in the Elysee palace, the chamber of deputies, the palace of justice and the bourse simultaneously, has started from the United States on an English steamer, his intention being to remain a short time in England before going to France.

The threatened order calling on the allied trades unions of Chicago, numbering in the aggregate about 150,000, was issued on the 10th. At the same time General Master Workman Sovereign issued a manifesto and appeal to the Knights of Labor of the entire country to cease work until the prevailing labor troubles should be satisfactorily arranged.

GEN. JAMES B. FRY died at his residence in Newport, R. I., on the night of the 11th. The funeral took place in Philadelphia on the 12th, and was marked by an absence of military display, the family preferring to have the ceremonies attending the burial as private as possible. At head of the procession were the military band, Gen. Fry was instrumental in recruiting the army during the civil war with more than 1,000,000 men.

# NEWS AND NOTES.

A Summary of Important Events.  
FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

IN the senate, on the 10th, the post office appropriation bill was passed; also house bill for the admission of Utah as a state; the latter not even requiring the calling of the yeas and nays. Most of the session was taken up in a fruitless discussion of Mr. Peffer's resolutions for government control of railroads, coal mines, etc. The senate on the 11th passed the land-grant-forfeiture law of September 2, 1860, greatly extending its operations and restoring about 500,000 acres of land to the public domain. The bill was passed by a vote of 40 yeas and 10 nays. The conference committee on the bill to amend the land-grant-forfeiture law of September 2, 1860, greatly extending its operations and restoring about 500,000 acres of land to the public domain, was discussed, but not disposed of. In the consideration morning hour a number of bills of more or less private or local nature were passed. The contested-election case of Tharsh vs. Eble, from the Fifth Tennessee district, was decided in favor of the latter.

IN the senate, on the 11th, the diplomatic and consular, the invalid pension and the military academy appropriation bills were passed without opposition. The pension bill appropriates \$100,000. The Daniel resolution endorsing the action of the president in his efforts to suppress lawlessness in connection with the Pullman boycott strike, was adopted without a division. In the house, the bill to amend the act of September 2, 1860, providing for the forfeiture of certain land grants, increasing the scope of the present law by including 500,000 acres of land within its operations, was passed. On the 12th, the army and the fortifications appropriation bills were passed without encountering any opposition. The republican members of the conference committee on the tariff bill having been excluded from the meetings of the conference, Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing the chairman to inform the senate whether a full and free conference is being held. The resolution was considered in the rules. In the house an even dozen bills of no general interest were passed, and senate amendments to the bill to provide for the admission of Utah were passed. The post office appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895, was agreed to. Senate amendments to the pension, military academy and consular appropriation bills were agreed to and were not concurred in and conferences ordered.

IN the senate, on the 13th, Senator Hale's resolution directing the chairman of the senate committee on the tariff bill to report why a free conference had not yet been held occupied an hour and a half and was laid aside. Consideration of a river and harbor bill was completed, and the bill was passed at a conference asked. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was considered only the paragraph providing for the reorganization of the executive department being received. In the house, before adopting the report of the conference on the pension appropriation bill, the bill to amend the act of September 2, 1860, providing for the forfeiture of certain land grants, was passed. In the house a bill to amend the act of September 2, 1860, providing for the forfeiture of certain land grants, was passed. In the house a bill to amend the act of September 2, 1860, providing for the forfeiture of certain land grants, was passed.

TWO BROTHERS, Tom and Calvin Cooley, white men, aged 27 and 29 years, were hanged, on the 13th, at Louisville, N. C., for the murder, in 1892, of Charles Tucker, a Jewish pedler. The rope used to hang Calvin Cooley had been used on seven similar occasions during the last ten years.

The firm of Cunningham & Miller, sugar refiners, of Texas, have sent to Washington a protest against the continuation of the Hawaiian treaty regarding the admission to this country of raw sugar duty free.

COMMENT is being caused by the secrecy maintained relative to the absent record of members of the house of representatives, who, under the law, should be docked for their neglect of public business, but many of whom put in bills for full pay.

IT is announced in New Orleans as one of the results of the late strike that the entire federal army is in Mississippi at that point, the survey of which was begun and the plans prepared, has been indefinitely postponed. ANT-GEN. OMBROFF of Illinois said, in the course of a conversation in Chicago on the 13th, that if the general managers would not accept the proposition made by Debs he was in favor of asking Gov. Altgeld to withdraw the state troops from Chicago.

ROBERT A. ANDERSON, alias Field, one of the murderers of Emanuel Fleming, was hung at Livingston, Mont., on the 13th. He protested his innocence to the last. A WRECK on the Chicago & Northern Pacific railroad was caused, on the 11th, by the misplacing of a switch by J. T. Hollister, a reporter for a Chicago morning paper, who was acting as switchman on the train. The "Missouri" in getting news among railroad employees. He was promptly arrested and jailed.

On her official trial trip, on the 14th, the cruiser Minneapolis made 23.05 knots, beating all records for heavy steamships and earning her builders a premium of \$102,000. ANARCHIST NOEL MAISSON, of Pittsburgh, Pa., became insane on learning that he must die in the electric chair for the murder of Mrs. Sophie Ross.

PAINS celebrated the fall of the battle, on the 14th, in a modified manner, owing to the recent assassination of President Carnot. The total exports of provisions for the year ended June 30, 1894, were \$174,131,641 against \$161,783,974 for the preceding year.

IN the senate, on the 15th, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the district of Columbia bill were passed, and the agricultural appropriation bill was reported from committee. In the house a resolution to amend the act of September 2, 1860, providing for the forfeiture of certain land grants, was passed. In the house a resolution to amend the act of September 2, 1860, providing for the forfeiture of certain land grants, was passed.

EVERY employee of the street railroad company of Youngstown, O., went on strike at midnight of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th not a wheel was turning.

The pension appropriation bill, passed by the senate on the 11th, carries an appropriation of \$150,000,000.

WHITE BEAR VILLAGE, Minn., was the scene on the 11th, of an incendiary fire that completely wiped out the business portion of the town.

HOWARD ACTION, an Indiana militiaman, was killed by a passing train at the partially destroyed bridge on the Monon railroad across the Calumet river near Hammond, Ind., on the 11th.

ADDITIONAL shocks of earthquake were felt in Turkey in Europe on the 12th. Scores of dwellings, churches and other public buildings were toppled over, and hundreds of people were killed under the ruins. On the island of Antigua all of the buildings except the monasteries were wrecked.

WESTON B. THOMAS, who was worth \$500,000, and was one of the best-known business men in Indiana, was fatally stabbed in a barroom fight at Brighton Beach, a suburb of Indianapolis, on the 12th, by Winnie Smith, a fast young man.

DR. HOMER F. FULLER, of Worcester, Mass., has accepted the presidency of Drury college at Springfield, Mo.

In response to a request from North-east officials a detachment of cavalry was sent to Edinburg, Wash., on the 11th, to protect the company's shops and other property there.

On the 13th the controller of the currency appointed Mr. H. M. Dowley, of Mitchell, S. D., receiver of the Black Hills national bank of Rapid City, S. D., which suspended payment June 21. The skeleton of John Robbins was found in a hollow tree in Fulton county, Ind., on the 13th. He had fallen in, was unable to get out and had shot himself.

THE commission named by the president to inquire into "the late strike" will have no authority to arbitrate between the parties to the recent disturbance at Chicago and elsewhere. It can merely investigate labor troubles and report recommending legislation, etc. The commission is purely advisory, and has no executive or mandatory power, but can only compel the attendance of witnesses.

THE bullion in the Bank of England decreased \$250,010 during the week ended on the 12th. The proportion of the bullion's value to liability, which at last report was 63.61 per cent., was 45.1 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2 per cent.

JUDGE GROSSCUP, on the 13th, instructed the federal grand jury at Chicago to widen the scope of its inquiry into violations of the United States statutes to take in the conduct of the higher railroad officials if evidence of a tangible nature warranting such action were brought to their attention by the district attorney.

Born China and Japan have accepted in a friendly spirit the offer of the earl of Kimberley of the good offices of the British government to bring about a settlement of the disputes regarding Korea. Twelve representatives of both China and Japan will shortly confer with the earl of Kimberley with the view of settling upon the basis of amicable arrangement.

CHANCELLOR CAMPBELL, of the Nebraska state university, has been elected president of the Ohio state university.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France, issued on the 12th, shows an increase of 14,300,000 francs gold and a decrease of 7,475,000 francs silver.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM, the veteran publisher and journalist, died of disease of the heart, at the Orange (N. J.) Memorial hospital on the 13th. He was identified with Charles J. Peterson in the management of the Gentleman's Magazine in 1849 and later established Graham's Magazine. In 1864 he bought the North American in Philadelphia, but financial reverses caused him to lose control of all his publications.

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# MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

A Missourian's Narrow Escape.

"Slaughterer released" was the wording of a telegram received at the state department, Washington, the other day.

The substance of the story back of the message is that this government has saved the life of a Missourian who fought four years in the confederate army, and then expiated himself rather than accept a pardon. Philip Slaughter was in Rio Janeiro, Ill., awaiting his time to be shot, while the United States interfered in his behalf. He was born and reared in a little country town not far distant, in a southerly direction, from Kansas City. So ardent was his love for the southern confederacy that he went into the war while a mere boy, and came out of it minus one foot. He was so disgusted at the failure of his beloved south that he immediately fled to the north, and went to South America, and locating in Brazil, began a business career that brought him good repute and prosperity. Unhappily, however, he got tangled in the recent political complications that have distracted the southern republic and once more championed the losing side. Some of his associates were killed, and he and his brothers, one of whom lives in Kansas City, and the other a Chicago banker, that unless they interceded for him right speedily he would probably be taken out of jail to make a Brazilian holiday. His relatives hurried to Washington, saw Congressman Tarney, and the matter was at once laid before Secretary Groshen. The latter interceded successfully.

Missouri Odd Fellows' Home.

Bids for the location of the Missouri Odd Fellows' home will be opened in September.

Three classes will be directly benefited by the home—the infirm, the widows of faithful Odd Fellows and the children of deceased members. About twenty of the grand jurisdictions in the United States have institutions of this kind, all prosperous and well maintained, and excellent advertisements of the order. Missouri has 25,000 Odd Fellows, of whom last year 2,700 new members were initiated.

A mass meeting was held at Columbia the other night to take steps to secure location of the home there. Before adjourning it was agreed to hold mass meetings throughout Boone county on August 18 for the purpose of raising money by subscription, and committees were appointed to agitate the matter.

NEVADA HAS AN EYE ON IT.

A meeting was held at Nevada the other night to take steps to secure the proposed Odd Fellows' home. There are two lodges of the odd fellows in Nevada, and they have subscribed about \$2,000 to the bonus fund. Other citizens of the town will add largely to this fund.

The third annual meeting of the Missouri Epworth league was held at Pertle Springs.

The address of welcome was made by Miss Annie Scott, of Warrensburg, and was responded to by the president, Mrs. J. H. Smith. The president, secretary and treasurer made their annual reports, which showed the work to be a most healthy condition, having greatly increased during the year. The constitution and by-laws were adopted. The constitution as adopted continues the number of delegates to be sent by a local league to the state conference to be held at St. Louis, Mo., and provides for a vice-president for each presiding officer's district.

Swallowed Morphine.

Stephen Damrell, an old citizen of Springfield, called at the St. James hotel, the other evening, and engaged a room for which he paid in advance.

The next morning he was discovered dead in a chair in his room, having committed suicide. An empty morphine bottle was found on a table, together with a note giving directions as to his interment. Damrell was a man of family and until recently was engaged in business. A short time ago he attempted his life by taking morphine at his home, but failed.

County Judge Lyons Disappears.

County Judge George H. Lyons, who has been confined in the Kansas City and Clinton jails for nearly two years for contempt of the federal court, and who was paroled by Judge Phillips in order to go home and make the county and state tax levy, has disappeared from Osage, Mo., and is said to have returned to jail to evade it. His left ostensibly to his friends in Pennsylvania, but his closest friends know nothing of his whereabouts.

A Missouri Gold Mine.

A gold mine has been discovered on the farm of Samuel Spates, near Arrow Rock, Saline county. Mr. Spates is preparing to investigate and thinks it will pay to work it. An old prospector says that it is undoubtedly gold.

Went Down with the Bridge.

Oliver Gillespie, son of Joseph Gillespie, residing near McCurry, in Gillespie county, was killed while attempting to cross a small bridge with a portable steam engine. The bridge gave way.

A Damaged Reputation.

A. P. Sample has filed suit in the circuit court at Nevada against James Davis for \$2,000 damages. He alleges that Davis said he (Sample) had stolen hogs.

Retrenchment at Asylum No. 3.

The employees of asylum No. 3, at Nevada, from bookkeeper to butcher, have been given notice of about 10 per cent. reduction in wages from September 1.

Shot and Killed.

The other evening Alexander Anderson shot and killed Arthur Large at the mining town of Grenada, 5 miles northwest of Ava, Douglas county.

Driven to Suicide by Pain.

Joseph Fries, one of the oldest men on the St. Louis police force, committed suicide by shooting in the head. He was driven to the act by pain.

A Camp Meeting.

The Methodists, south, are holding a camp-meeting in the suburbs of St. Louis. An effort is being made to secure Sam Jones, the evangelist.

Used a Revolver.

Dr. S. G. Weller, of Gentry county, committed suicide a few days ago by shooting with a revolver. Despondency and failing health was the cause.

Checks are Negotiable.

The state supreme court decides that bank checks are negotiable. It so doing it reversed the judgments of two lower courts of St. Louis.

Missouri Cotton.

The growing cotton in the southeast Missouri is reported to be in a promising condition. The acreage is perhaps not as large as last year.

Threatened by Anarchists.

Mayor Davis of Kansas City, it is said, has been threatened, through an anonymous letter, with death by the anarchists.

# GOV. STONE'S VIEWS.

He Characterizes Reports of His State Rights Attitude as "Sensational Nonsense." He Says He Cares Not Whether Nationalism Begins With a Big or Little Letter. Views on Federal and State Authority.

Gov. Stone, says a Kansas City dispatch, has written a letter to Col. John R. Stone, of this city, in explanation of his recent letter to Gen. Shelby, United States marshal, demanding to know by what right federal deputy marshals had been stationed at Slater and other points in the state.

The first part of the letter is partly private, and relates to a conversation between himself, Col. Stone and Gen. Shelby six weeks ago. The newspapers had said something about it that the governor did not like, and after saying so, he continues:

At present, this is not remarkable how sensational city press has become, and how the infection is reaching the people's minds. Nearly all city papers are devoting their columns to sensational, some simply to attract attention, and others to stir up sectionalism. An effort has been made by some papers in Kansas City and elsewhere to create the impression that recent occurrences had occasioned great friction between the state and federal authorities. The only foundation for this sensational nonsense is in the following simple story.

On July 21 observed in dispatches printed in St. Louis papers that Gen. Shelby had sent deputy marshals to Slater to preserve the peace and enforce the law at that place.

His SLATER ADVICES.

During the same day I received a dispatch from a merchant, who is also a city officer at Slater, stating that there were a number of deputy marshals at Slater, and that they were so conducting themselves as to greatly annoy and expelling the people. He stated further that the marshals claimed to be acting under authority or by my consent, and said that was absolutely no disorder at Slater, that the mail trains were not being interrupted, and that local authorities were abundantly able to preserve the peace. Thereupon I addressed a letter to Gen. Shelby, inquiring for what purpose these deputy marshals had been sent to Slater, and asserting the ability of the state to properly preserve the peace within its jurisdiction, to which letter Gen. Shelby made a respectful reply, informing me that he had sent the marshals to Slater under direction of the United States attorney-general to prevent interference with the mails, and that if I desired further information I might refer me to the attorney-general. I also wrote a letter to the sheriff of Saline county, requesting him to report to me the situation of affairs at Slater and whether he was able to maintain order and enforce the law.

All the correspondence has been published, and this is the full extent of any trouble between Gen. Shelby and myself. I had no communication with the president, except of a purely official character, and that did not relate to the employment of deputy marshals or other troops in Missouri. In correspondence held in my office with different gentlemen at different times I have not hesitated to say that I entirely disapproved of the growing habit of using the federal authority in the administration of local affairs of the states; that whilst there can be no question of the right of the United States to employ its military force to protect the mails, yet I am fundamentally opposed to the dangerous policy of making the protection of mails or interstate commerce a mere pretext for suppressing a state authority.

MISSOURI (in part) and a very important part of the federal union. Its people love the flag and will make any necessary sacrifice for the protection of its honor and the promotion of its well being, but they are just as loyal to the state. All this nonsense about spelling nation with a big or little "N" or state with a big or little "S" is wholly without foundation. It is an absurdity which little men who get great store by catch words, resort to. I care nothing whether the "N" or "S" are big or little. The line between the federal and state authority has been well marked by the constitution, and by repeated and even recent decisions of the supreme courts of the states. It is well established that within their respective spheres each government is independent and sovereign. The president in conducting his official duties is the representative of the United States, and the peace of the country, but federal and state officials alike should remember that the constitution and laws, both national and state, are to be respected and obeyed, and that neither the expediency or how great the emergency we should be slow to establish precedents that may be made the basis of dangerous aggression at any time. The flag of the United States is the flag of Missouri; the soil of Missouri is a part of the territory over which the United States have, within proper constitutional limits, a right to exercise their authority, both civil and military, have a perfect right to be in Missouri and to perform their constitutional and legal duties there without asking permission of anyone, and none has a right to obstruct them.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS.

But the authority of these federal officials is hedged about by constitutional and statutory limitations, and they have no right to exceed them, for when they do they trespass upon and displace the authority of the state. I have no prejudice whatever against United States marshals or troops, or any other federal officials. Such an idea is absurd. Why should I? These men are the officials and soldiers of the country. I wish to uphold their rights in all lawful ways. I would not hesitate a moment to call upon the president for assistance whenever any emergency would seem to make it necessary. Why should I? It is a condition that should be brought about in St. Louis such as now exists in Chicago, which God forbid, I would send a minute to ask the president to send the troops of the federal government to the city, there to co-operate with the authorities of the state in protecting life and property and in preserving the peace; but it today the president should, without any seeming necessity, without being asked to do so, without conference with the state authorities, send these troops into the city and quarter them there to do police duty. I would protest against it as an insult to and an infringement upon the authority and sovereignty of the state. I object only when federal officials arrogate to themselves the exercise of an authority which does not properly belong to them, and thereby not only put discredit upon the state, but establish precedents fraught with danger to our institutions.

PRESIDENTIAL VIEWS.

Tentative pronouncements in favor of upholding state rights, but so far during these troubled times I have had but little to say. I have had my hands full trying to so order matters as to keep the peace in this commonwealth. Some sensational newspaper starts a story, which is taken up and added to from day to day, and a great mountain is made of a mole hill. I have given no public expression concerning Mr. Cleveland's views regarding the disturbances now prevailing.

The governor's views have received considerable attention from newspapers of eastern cities, and the president's attention was called to them.

Sequel to an Elopement.

Mrs. J. William Thomas, formerly Miss Edna L. Wilkins, had filed suit for divorce at Kansas City. The case is the sequel to an elopement December 29, 1892. Mrs. Thomas is the daughter of George E. Wilkins, manager of the Walter A. Wood Harvest Co., who lives in Kansas City. She was employed as stenographer in her father's office, and young Thomas was employed as a cashier for Bradley, Wheeler & Co. To spite Harry A. Underwood, another lover, with whom she had quarreled, she consented to become the wife of Thomas. They eloped.